

## LABOR MEN WANT FASSETT.

THE CENTRAL UNION PRACTICALLY IN  
DORSES HIM.

THE CANDIDATE WHO WILL WORK FOR THE  
BLANKET BALLOT IS THEIR MAN--THE  
RECORDS OF FASSETT AND FLOWER

The indorsement of J. Sloat Fassett for Governor of the State of New-York was the all-ab-

ing of the Central Labor Union yesterday. There are sixty-five labor organizations represented in the Central Union, and the Democratic delegate made a big fight against the adoption of any

of reform, was exemplified by the Republican candidate, but without success. In the constitution of the Central Labor Union is a clause to the effect that the organization cannot endorse either the Republican or Democratic party, and in consequence of this the resolution finally passed did not contain the name of any party or party candidate, though it was conceded to be practically an endorsement of J. Sloan Fassett.

J. J. Doyle was the presiding officer at the meeting, and did his best to defeat any resolution favoring the Republican candidate for Governor, as he was in favor of the Socialist Labor party. The first business was the report of the political committee appointed some time ago to confer with the People's Municipal League in regard to co-operation to agitate for a new ballot law. This report was to the effect that candidates for office should be questioned to learn their ideas relative to the blanket ballot, and to endorse those in favor of it.

In the discussion which followed this report William McCabe, delegate of Typographical Union

No. 6, said that he was going to make a motion which would be something of a surprise, but which, he thought, would be a good one for the workmen of this State if carried. He then said:

"I move to indorse J. Sloan Fassett as the candidate of the workmen, for he will work for the blanket ballot."

Great excitement followed Mr. McCabe's motion, and there were cheers and howls and hisses. When order was restored, George K. Lloyd jumped up and asserted that there was Municipal League money in the room.

"You are a liar!" responded the treasurer of the Central Union, E. R. Murphy, and it was some time before quiet could be restored, which was not done until Murphy had apologized for

When Chairman Doyle could make himself heard, he refused to accept Mr. McCabe's motion, on technical grounds, as being contrary to the constitution of the Central Labor Union. This brought Mr. McCabe to his feet, and he said: "If that is the case, I will change it, and I now make the motion to indorse the candidate of any party who will pledge himself to work for the blanket ballot."

This motion also Chairman Doyle refused to entertain, because of the use of the word "party."

Again Mr. McCabe jumped up: "Mr. Chairman," he said, "this motion must be put before the house, and I now put it as follows: 'I move to indorse any candidate who will pledge himself to work for a new ballot law embodying the Australian system of voting as exemplified by

Mr. McCabe then went right on and eloquently pointed out the many strong points of Mr. Fassett as a candidate, and asserted most emphatically that he was the only man who would work for ballot reform, and that he personally knew that Mr. Fassett had pledged himself to bring about a change for the better in the ballot law. Crottinger, he said: "It is necessary to make a political party to accomplish anything really important. Tammany Hall controls 45,000 votes through patronage; it buys 45,000 more, and there are 20,000 others not affiliated with Tammany who would vote the Democratic ticket, even if the devil himself were a candidate."

John J. McManus at this created a laugh by getting up and saying that this was a slander on the Democratic party; adding: "I am here on this floor to deny it, for I am a Democrat, and always have been."

McManus was greeted with cries of "Rip Van

Winkie: "It down," and sat easily, and he assid.

George Warner now made a motion to lay Mr. McCabe's motion on the table, but it was lost by a large majority. Mr. McCabe's motion was then put to a vote, and lost. Mr. Assett's name was not mentioned, "the candidate" was generally understood to mean the Republican candidate for Governor.

Wide attention has been given to the recent declaration of the Central Labor Union in favor of the Australian ballot, and to the position of the Massachusetts exposition of the union's attitude on the question, promulgated by Jerome Oikili, chairman; Samuel H. Jacobson, Edmund B. Murphy, Michael J. Fenton and Frank Balmes, the committee of the union especially charged with the subject. The union's position is not a new one, hence the present demand for the adoption of the Australian system of ballot reform its members only reaffirm the principle which they contended for in 1886.

is made to the condition of things which has moved the Union again to enter the political field for a reform in the ballot, and a reason given that it is impossible to secure free elections until a system of balloting prevails that shall in the first place be absolutely secret, and, in the second, shall give to the poorest independent candidate a chance of election equal to that of the wealthiest partisan. Yet the Democratic party adheres stubbornly to its "puster" ballot, and shows relentless hostility to the blanket ballot, which the repre-

The record of the candidate of the Republican party for Governor, J. Sloat Fassett, is unassailable upon this question. At every step of the contest for ballot reform in the Legislature his voice and vote are recorded for the blanket ballot. When the vote was last taken upon the subject in the State Senate, which was on February 19 of last year, Mr. Fassett spoke thus of the blanket ballot: "The exclusive ballot, in the form in which it is contained in this bill, seems to me the

On the same day he voted with eighteen other Senators for the blanket ballot. Only two Democrats, Chase and Ahearn, voted with him, but eleven Democratic Senators voted on the other side. The platform of the Republican party is squarely in accord with Mr. Fassett, and makes a plain and straightforward demand for the blanket ballot.

tion?" When the query was put to Mr. Flower last week at his rooms in the Hoffman House he answered: "I stand by the platform."

The Democratic platform distinctly declares for continuing Governor Hill's invention for the protection of the Tammany vote in this city, called the "paster" ballot, and pledges the party and its candidates resolutely to oppose the blanket ballot. Mr. Flower "stands resolutely by this platform."

Mr. Flower's associate on the ticket, William

Mr. Sheehan has a record equally hostile to the blank ballot. When the measure was before the Assembly in the session of 1890, Mr. Sheehan, then a member from Erie County and the leader of the Democrats in that branch of the Legislature, used all his ingenuity to defeat it. On the call of the roll on March 13, 1890, Mr. Sheehan and fifty other Democrats voted against the bill. Having been passed by Republican votes, it then went to Governor Hill and was vetoed by him on the express ground that it provided for a blank ballot. The ridiculous personal display

The beneficial results of the Australian ballot system in Australia, England, Ireland, Scotland, and especially in New South Wales, are conclusively set forth by the union's committee, and